

1. 2022 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试

数学

1. 已知函数 $f(x) = \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x^2 + 1) + \frac{8}{3x^2 + 1}$ ，则 $f(\log_2 x) + f(\log_{\frac{1}{2}} x) \geq 2$ 的解集为

A. $(0, 2]$

B. $\left[\frac{1}{2}, 2\right]$

C. $[2, +\infty)$

D. $\left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right] \cup [2, +\infty)$

答案 B

解析

令 $t = \log_2 x$ ，则 $f(t) = \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(2^{2t} + 1) + \frac{8}{3 \cdot 2^{2t} + 1}$ ， $f(-t) = \log_{\frac{1}{2}}[(-2^t)^2 + 1] + \frac{8}{3(-2^t)^2 + 1} = \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(2^{2t} + 1) + \frac{8}{3 \cdot 2^{2t} + 1} = f(t)$

由 $-1 \leq t \leq 1$ ，得 $-1 \leq \log_2 x \leq 1$ ，解得 $\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq 2$ 。

答案

函数 $f(x) = \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x^2 + 1) + \frac{8}{3x^2 + 1}$ 的定义域为 \mathbb{R} 。

$f(-x) = \log_{\frac{1}{2}}[(-x)^2 + 1] + \frac{8}{3(-x)^2 + 1} = \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x^2 + 1) + \frac{8}{3x^2 + 1} = f(x)$

函数 $f(x)$ 在 \mathbb{R} 上是偶函数。

令 $t = \log_2 x$ ，则 $\log_{\frac{1}{2}} x = -t$ 。

由 $f(\log_2 x) + f(\log_{\frac{1}{2}} x) \geq 2$ ，得 $f(t) + f(-t) \geq 2$ 。

由 $2f(t) \geq 2$ ，得 $f(t) \geq 1$ 。

由 $f(1) = \log_{\frac{1}{2}} 2 + \frac{8}{3+1} = 1$ ，得 $f(x) \geq 1$ 的解集为 \mathbb{R} 。

□□ $-1 \leq t \leq 1$ □□ $-1 \leq \log_2 x \leq 1$ □□□ $\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq 2$ □

□□□□□□□□ $[\frac{1}{2}, 2]$.

□□□B.

2□□2021•□□□□•□□□□□□□□ $f(x) = 2x^2 - 3bx^2$ □□□ $(-1, 1)$ □□□□□□□□ b □□□□□□□□ □

A□ $\left(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2}\right]$ B□ $\left(-\infty, -\frac{1}{4}\right]$ C□ $(-\infty, -1]$ D□ $\left(-\infty, -\frac{2}{3}\right]$

□□□□D

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□□□□□□□□ $b > 0$ □ $b \leq -1$ □ $-1 < b < 0$ □ $b = 0$ □□□□□□□□□□□□ $(-1, 1)$ □□□□□□□□□□□□

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$f(x) = 6x^2 - 6bx = 6x(x - b)$ □①□ $b > 0$ □□□□□□ $f(x)$ □□□□□□ $(-\infty, 0)$ □ $(b, +\infty)$ □

□□□□ $(0, b)$ □□□□ $f(x)$ □□□□ $(-1, 1)$ □□□□□□□□ $\begin{cases} b < 1 \\ f(-1) \geq -b \end{cases}$ □

□ $\begin{cases} b < 1 \\ b^3 - 3b - 2 \geq 0 \end{cases}$ □□ $b < 1$ □□ $b < 1$ □□ $b^3 - 3b - 2 < 0$ □□□□□□□□

② □ $b \leq -1$ □□□□□□ $f(x)$ □□□□□□ $(-\infty, b)$ □ $(0, +\infty)$ □□□□□□ $(b, 0)$ □ $f(x)$ □□□□ $(-1, 1)$ □□□□ $f(0) = 0$ □□□□□□

③ □ $-1 < b < 0$ □□□□□□ $f(x)$ □□□□□□ $(-\infty, b)$ □ $(0, +\infty)$ □□□□□□ $(b, 0)$ □

□□□ $f(-1) = -2 - 3b \geq 0$ □□ $-1 < b \leq -\frac{2}{3}$ □

④ □ $b = 0$ □□ $f(x) = 2x^2$ □□□□ $(-1, 1)$ □□□□□□□□□□

□□□ b □□□□□□□□ $\left(-\infty, -\frac{2}{3}\right]$ □

□□□D

3□□2021•□□□□□•□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ A, B □□□□□□□□□□

ii $A \cup B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ $A \cap B = \emptyset$

iii A 集合与 B 集合

集合 $(A \cup B)$

A 10

B 12

C 14

D 16

集合 A

集合

集合 A 集合 B 集合 A 集合 B 集合 A 集合 B

集合

集合 A 集合 B 集合 A 集合 B

1 集合 A 集合 B 集合 A 集合 B $A = \{5\}$ $B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 6\}$

2 集合 A 集合 B 集合 A 集合 B 集合 A 集合 B 集合 A 集合 B 集合 A 集合 B

1 $A = \{1, 4\}$ $B = \{2, 3, 5, 6\}$ 2 $A = \{3, 4\}$ $B = \{1, 2, 5, 6\}$ 3 $A = \{5, 4\}$ $B = \{1, 2, 3, 6\}$ 4 $A = \{6, 4\}$

$B = \{1, 2, 3, 5\}$ 集合 A

3 集合 A 集合 B

4 集合 A 集合 B 集合 A 集合 B 集合 A 集合 B 集合 A 集合 B

5 集合 A 集合 B 集合 A 集合 B 集合 A 集合 B 集合 A 集合 B

集合 A 集合 B 集合 A 集合 B

集合

集合 A 集合 B 集合 A 集合 B

4 2021 集合 A 集合 B $f(x) = |\log_a x| - 2^x$ $a > 0$ $a \neq 1$ 集合 A 集合 B

A $mn = 1$

B $mn > 1$

C $0 < mn < 1$

D 集合 A

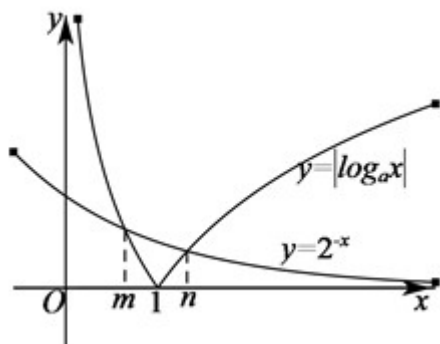
集合 C

集合

集合 $y = |\log_a x|$ 集合 $y = 2^{-x}$ 集合 $m < n$ 集合 $0 < m < 1 < n$ 集合 $\begin{cases} 2^m = |\log_a n| \\ 2^n = |\log_a m| \end{cases}$ 集合

$|\log_a m| > |\log_a n|$ 集合

$$\square\square\square\square y=|\log_a x| \quad \square\square\square y=2^{-x} \quad \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square m < n \quad \square\square 0 < m < 1 < n \quad \square$$



$$\begin{cases} 2^m = |\log_a m| \\ 2^n = |\log_a n| \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{} y=2^x \quad \boxed{} R \boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{} 2^m > 2^n \quad \boxed{}\boxed{} |\log_a m| > |\log_a n|.$$

$$a > 1 \quad -\log_a m > \log_a n \quad \log_a m + \log_a n = \log_a mn < 0 = \log_a 1$$

$$y = \log_a x \quad (0, +\infty) \quad 0 < m < 1$$

$$\square 0 < a < 1 \square\square\square\square\square 0 < mn < 1.$$

□□□□□ $0 < m < 1$.

□□□C.

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5 2021. $f(x) = \log_a |x+b|$ $f(b-2)$ $f(a+1)$

$$\mathbf{A} \square f(b-2) = f(a+1)$$

$$\mathbf{B} \quad f(b-2) > f(a+1)$$

$$\mathbf{C} \square f(b-2) < f(a+1)$$

D□□□□□

□□□□C

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Diagram illustrating the effect of the parameter a on the shape of the function $f(x)$. The function is shown as a piecewise linear approximation with red, blue, and green segments. The red segment corresponds to $a > 1$, the blue segment to $0 < a < 1$, and the green segment to $a = 1$. The red segment is the steepest, the blue segment is the least steep, and the green segment is a straight line.

□□□□□□□□□□ A □□□ x □□□□□□□□□□□□ A □□□ x □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ x □□□□□□□□□□□□ 4□□□
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□□□□□□□□□□ A □□□ x □□□□□□□□□□

□□□□ A □□□ x □□□

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ x □□□

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□□□□□□□□□□ 4□

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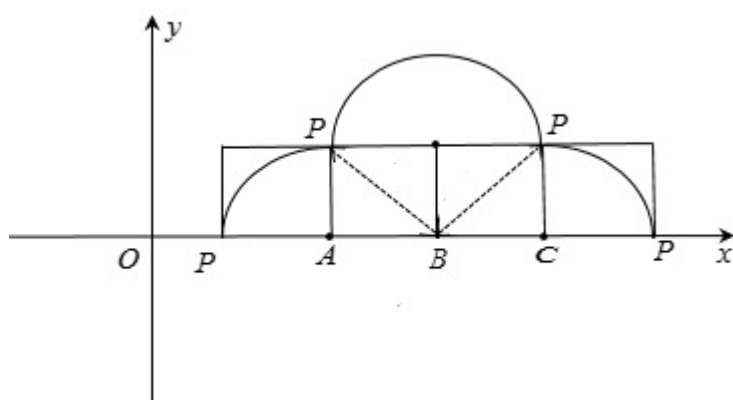
P □□□ x □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ A □□□ $\frac{1}{4}$ □□□□□□□□□□ 1□

□□□ B □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ BF □□□□□□□□ 90°□

□□□ C □□□□□□□□□□ 90°□□□□□□□□ CF □□□□

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

□□ $y = f(x)$ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ $S = 2 \times \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times 1^2 + \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times (\sqrt{2})^2 + 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1 = \pi + 1$ □



□□□□B.

7□□2021.□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ $f(x) = x^5 - 3x^3 + \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} - 2 \sin x$ □□ $a = -f(-\theta)$ □□ $b = f(\sin \theta)$ □□ $c = f(\tan \theta)$ □

$\left(0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ □□□□ □

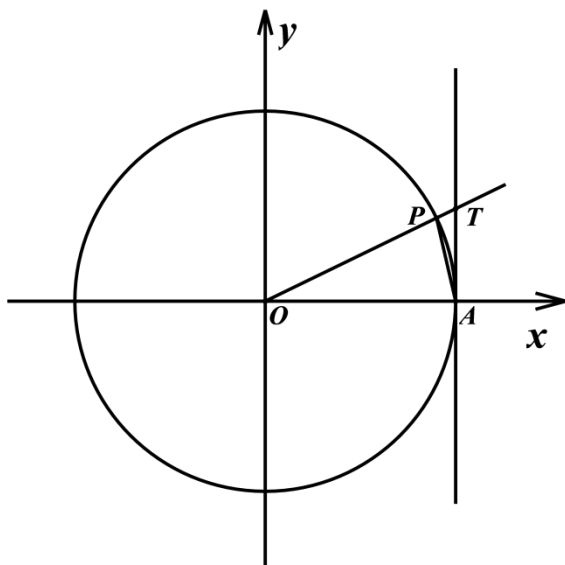
A□□ $a > b > c$

B□□ $a > c > b$

C□□ $b > c > a$

D□□ $b > a > c$

□□□□□□D



8. 2021. In $\triangle ABC$, a, b, c are the sides opposite to angles A, B, C respectively. If $b \sin A \sin C = \sqrt{3} \sin B$, then

$$2c \sin B = (2a - c) \tan C$$

A. 2

B. 4

C. 5

D. 6

Answer: B

Solution:

$$2 \sin C \sin B = (2 \sin A - \sin C) \cdot \frac{\sin C}{\cos C} \implies 2 \cos B \sin C = \sin C$$

$$B = \frac{\pi}{3} \implies b \sin A \sin C = 2 \sin B \sin B \implies ac = 2b = 2\sqrt{a^2 + c^2 - 2ac}$$

Then

$$2c \sin B = (2a - c) \tan C$$

$$2 \sin C \sin B = (2 \sin A - \sin C) \cdot \frac{\sin C}{\cos C}$$

$$2 \sin B \cos C = 2(\sin B \cos C + \cos B \sin C) - \sin C$$

$$2 \cos B \sin C = \sin C$$

$$\therefore \cos B = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$0 < B < \pi \quad B = \frac{\pi}{3} \quad \sin B = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$b \sin A \sin C = \sqrt{3} \sin B$$

$$b \sin A \sin C = 2 \sin B \sin B$$

$$ac = 2b = 2\sqrt{a^2 + c^2 - ac} \geq 2\sqrt{ac}$$

$$ac \geq 4 \quad ac \leq 0$$

$$ac = 4.$$

B

9. 2021. In $\triangle ABC$, a, b, c are the sides opposite to A, B, C respectively. If $\triangle ABC$ has area S , then

$$b \sin B + 2c \sin C = 4a \sin A \quad \frac{S}{a^2}$$

$$\mathbf{A} \quad \frac{\sqrt{10}}{6}$$

$$\mathbf{B} \quad \frac{\sqrt{10}}{3}$$

$$\mathbf{C} \quad \frac{2\sqrt{10}}{3}$$

$$\mathbf{D} \quad \sqrt{10}$$

A

$$\cos A \quad \frac{S}{a^2}$$

$$b \sin B + 2c \sin C = 4a \sin A$$

$$b^2 + 2c^2 = 4a^2 \quad a^2 = \frac{1}{4}(b^2 + 2c^2)$$

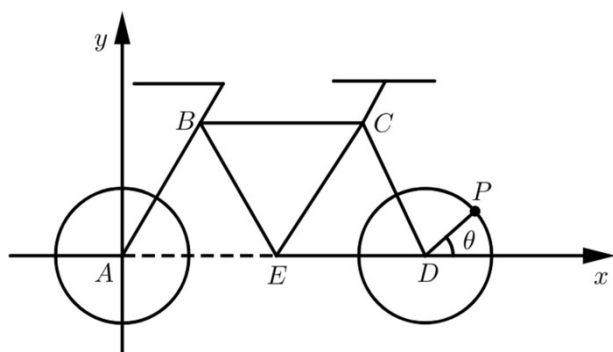
$$\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - \frac{1}{4}(b^2 + 2c^2)}{2bc} = \frac{\frac{3}{4}b^2 + \frac{1}{2}c^2}{2bc} = \frac{3b^2 + 2c^2}{8bc}$$

$$\frac{S}{a^4} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}bc(1 - \cos A)}{a^4} = 4 \times \frac{bc[1 - \frac{(3b^2 + 2c^2)}{8bc}]}{(b^2 + 2c^2)^2} = \frac{1}{16} \times \frac{52b^2c^2 - 9b^4 - 4c^4}{b^4 + 4c^4 + 4b^2c^2}$$

$$t = \frac{c^2}{b}$$

$$\frac{S}{a^4} = \frac{1}{16} \times \left[\frac{8(7t-1)}{4t^2+4t+1} - 1 \right]$$

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[illegible]

☐☐ $\triangle ABE$ ☐ $\triangle BEC$ ☐ $\triangle ECD$ ☐☐☐☐☐ 4 ☐☐☐☐☐☐

$$\boxed{A(0,0)} \quad \boxed{B(2,2\sqrt{3})} \quad \boxed{C(6,2\sqrt{3})} \quad \boxed{D(8,0)} \quad \boxed{\boxed{\boxed{P(8+\sqrt{3}\cos\theta,\sqrt{3}\sin\theta)}}}$$
$$AC = (6, 2\sqrt{3}) \quad AP = (8 + \sqrt{3}\cos\theta, \sqrt{3}\sin\theta)$$
$$AC \cdot AP = 48 + 6\sqrt{3} \cos \theta + 6 \sin \theta = 12 \sin \left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) + 48 \in [36, 60].$$

□□□D.

122021. $f(x) = \sin\left(\omega x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) (\omega > 0)$ $f\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\pi}{3}$ $f(x)$ $\left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$

[illegible]
$$\mathbf{A} \sqsupset \frac{2}{3} \quad \mathbf{B} \sqsupset \frac{14}{3} \quad \mathbf{C} \sqsupset \frac{14}{3} \sqsupset \frac{38}{3} \quad \mathbf{D} \sqsupset \left\{ \omega \mid \omega = 8k - \frac{10}{3}, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

□□□□B

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$$f(x) = \frac{\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{3}}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \omega = 8k - \frac{10}{3} \quad (k \in \mathbf{Z})$$

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$$\therefore f(x) = \sin\left(\omega x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \quad f\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \quad f(x) \quad \left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$\therefore f(x) \leq \frac{\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{3}}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\pi}{4}\omega + \frac{\pi}{3} = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (k \in \mathbf{Z}) \quad \therefore \omega = 8k - \frac{10}{3} \quad (k \in \mathbf{Z})$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} \geq \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{6} \Rightarrow \omega \leq 12$$

$$\because \omega > 0 \therefore k=1 \Rightarrow \omega = 8 - \frac{10}{3} = \frac{14}{3}$$

选B.

13. 2021. 已知 $C: \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 (a > 0, b > 0)$ 的左、右焦点分别为 F_1, F_2 , M 为

$$C$$
 上一点, M, F_1, F_2 共线, $|MF_1| = |MF_2|$, 则 $|MF_1| =$

A. $\frac{\pi}{2}$ B. $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ C. π D. 2π

选C.

已知

$$a, c \in \mathbb{R}, \quad A = \{x \mid x = 2\} \quad F = \{x \mid x \neq 2\}$$

$$\tan 2\alpha_1 \tan \alpha_2$$

已知

$$\begin{cases} 2c=4 \\ \frac{c}{a}=2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=1 \\ c=2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow b^2=c^2-a^2=3$$

$$C: x^2 - \frac{y^2}{3} = 1.$$

$$A(-1,0), F(2,0).$$

$$M(x_0, y_0) (x_0 > 0, y_0 > 0) \Rightarrow x_0^2 - \frac{y_0^2}{3} = 1.$$

$$x_0 = 2, y_0 = 3 \Rightarrow k_{MA} = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \frac{\pi}{4}, \alpha_2 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

“□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□”□□□□.

17 **2021** $f(x) = 3^x - \frac{1+ax}{x}$. $x_0 \in (-\infty, -1)$ $f(x_0) = 0$ a

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$$\mathbf{A} \sqcap \left(-\infty, \frac{4}{3}\right) \qquad \mathbf{B} \sqcap \left(0, \frac{4}{3}\right) \qquad \mathbf{C} \sqcap (-\infty, 0) \qquad \mathbf{D} \sqcap \left(\frac{4}{3}, +\infty\right)$$

□□□□B

1111

$$f(x) = 0 \iff a = 3^x - \frac{1}{x} \iff g(x) = 3^x - \frac{1}{x} \iff x \in (-\infty, -1) \iff a \iff g(x) \iff (-\infty, -1)$$

$g(x) \in (-\infty, -1)$

□□□□

$$\square f(x) = 3^x - \frac{1+a^x}{x} = 0 \quad \square \square \square a = 3^x - \frac{1}{x} \quad \square \square g(x) = 3^x - \frac{1}{x} \quad \square \square \square x \in (-\infty, -1) \quad \square$$

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ $x_0 \in (-\infty, -1)$ ☐ ☐ ☐ $f(x_0) = 0$ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ a ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ $g(x)$ ☐ $(-\infty, -1)$ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐.

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 3^+} y = -\frac{1}{x} \lim_{x \rightarrow (-\infty, -1)} g(x) \lim_{x \rightarrow (-\infty, -1)}.$$

$$\square \text{ } x \in (-\infty, -1) \square \square \square g(x) = 3^x - \frac{1}{x} < 3^{-1} + 1 = \frac{4}{3} \square \square g(x) = 3^x - \frac{1}{x} > 0 \square$$

$$g(x) \in (-\infty, -1) \cup \left(0, \frac{4}{3}\right).$$

$\square\square\square\square\square a \square\square\square\square\square\left(0,\frac{4}{3}\right).$

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$$\begin{aligned} y &= a & y &= 2x - 2 & y &= 2e^x + x \\ A & B \end{aligned}$$

$$A(x, a) = B(x_2, a) \quad 2x - 2 = 2e^{x_2} + x_2$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}(2 + 2e^{x_2} + x_2) = 1 + e^{x_2} + \frac{1}{2}x_2$$

$$|AB| = |x_1 - x_2| = \left| 1 + e^{x_2} + \frac{1}{2}x_2 - x_2 \right| = \left| 1 + e^{x_2} - \frac{1}{2}x_2 \right|$$

$$g'(x) = 1 + e^x - \frac{1}{2}x \quad g'(x) = e^x - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x < \ln \frac{1}{2} \quad g'(x) < 0 \quad g'(x) \left(-\infty, \ln \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$x > \ln \frac{1}{2} \quad g'(x) > 0 \quad g'(x) \left(\ln \frac{1}{2}, +\infty \right)$$

$$g'(x) = 1 + e^x - \frac{1}{2}x \quad g'\left(\ln \frac{1}{2}\right) = 1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3 + \ln 2}{2} > 0$$

$$|AB| \geq \frac{3 + \ln 2}{2}$$

$$AB \geq \frac{3 + \ln 2}{2}.$$

A.

22 2021. $a = \ln \sqrt{1 - 0.01^{0.02}} \quad b = 0.02 \sin 0.01 \quad c = 0.01 \sin 0.02$

A $a < b < c$

B $a < c < b$

C $b < c < a$

D $c < a < b$

B

$a < 0$ $b < c$ $f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}$

$a = \ln \sqrt{1 - 0.01^{0.02}} < \ln 1 = 0 \quad b = 0.02 \sin 0.01 > 0 \quad c = 0.01 \sin 0.02 > 0$ C D.

24 2021 • • $f(x) = \cos^2 x \sin 2x$ •

A $f(x)$ •

B $f(x)$ $\left[\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right]$ •

C $f(x)$ $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 2 •

D $f(x)$ $[0, \pi]$ $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}$ •

• B

•

• A $f\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) > 0$ • B $x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ $f(x) = 0$ $x = \pm \frac{\pi}{6}$ • C $x \in [0, \pi]$ •

$f(x) = 0$ $x_1 = \frac{\pi}{6}, x_2 = \frac{\pi}{2}, x_3 = \frac{5\pi}{6}$ • D •

•

$f(x) = \cos^2 x \sin 2x$ • R

$f(-x) = \cos^2 x \sin 2x = -\cos^2 x \sin 2x = -f(x)$ • $f(x)$ • A •

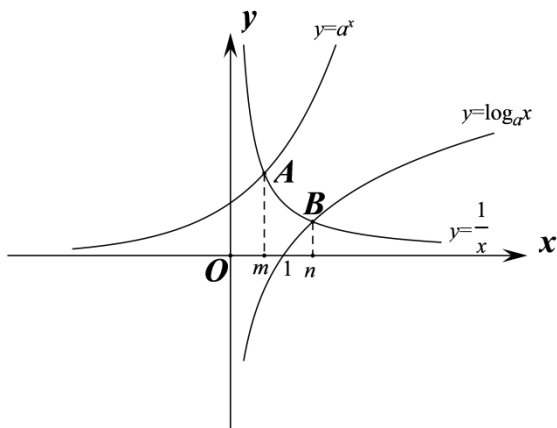
$f'(x) = (\cos^2 x \sin 2x)' = 2\cos^2 x \cos 2x - 2\cos x \sin x \sin 2x = 2\cos x \cos 3x$

$f'\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) = 2\cos \frac{\pi}{8} \cos \frac{3\pi}{8} > 0$ $\frac{\pi}{8} \in \left[\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right]$ $f(x)$ $\left[\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right]$ • B •

$x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ $f(x) = 0$ $x = \pm \frac{\pi}{6}$ $x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, -\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ $f(x) < 0$ •

$x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ $f(x) > 0$ $x \in \left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ $f(x) < 0$ $f(x)$ $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 2 • C •

$x \in [0, \pi]$ $f(x) = 0$ $x_1 = \frac{\pi}{6}, x_2 = \frac{\pi}{2}, x_3 = \frac{5\pi}{6}$ •



26 2021 • • $f(x) = a \sin x - \sqrt{3} \cos x$ $x = \frac{5\pi}{6}$ $f(x)$ (x_1, x_2)

$f(x_1) = -f(x_2)$ \square

A $a > 1$

B $(x_1, f(x_1))$ $(x_2, f(x_2))$ $f(x)$

C $x_2 - x_1$ π

D $|x_1 + x_2| < \frac{2\pi}{3}$

ACD

$x = \frac{5\pi}{6}$ $f(x) = f\left(\frac{5\pi}{3} - x\right)$ $x = 0$ a (x_1, x_2)

$f(x_1) = -f(x_2)$ B $|x_1 + x_2|$ D.

$\therefore x = \frac{5\pi}{6}$ $f(x)$

$\therefore f(x) = f\left(\frac{5\pi}{3} - x\right)$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \square\square\square\square & A(x_0, y_0) & \square\square & x_0 + y_0 - 4 = 0 & \square\square\square\square & A(x_1, y_1) & \square & B(x_2, y_2) & \square \end{array}$$

$$A, B, F \in OP \left(\frac{X_0}{2}, \frac{Y_0}{2} \right) \quad R = \frac{\sqrt{X_0^2 + Y_0^2}}{2}$$

$$A Q B F \left(x - \frac{x_0}{2} \right)^2 + \left(y - \frac{y_0}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{x_0^2 + y_0^2}{4}$$

$$\square\square \quad O: x^2 + y^2 = 2 \quad \square\square\square\square\square\square \quad x_0x + y_0y = 2 \quad \square$$

$$AB \quad x_0x + y_0y = 2 \quad y = -\frac{x_0x}{y_0} + \frac{2}{y_0}$$

□□ A □□□□□ AB/I □□ $-\frac{x_0}{y_0} = -1$ □

☐☐☐ $x_0 + y_0 - 4 = 0$
☐☐ $x_0 = y_0 = 2$
☐☐☐☐☐☐ AB
☐☐☐☐☐☐ $x + y = 1$
☐

$OC \perp AB$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ $|AB| = 2\sqrt{2 - \frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{6}$ A

□□ B □□□ $PA \cdot PB = (x_1 - x_0)(y_1 - y_0) \cdot (x_2 - x_0)(y_2 - y_0)$

$$= X_1 X_2 - X_0 (X_1 + X_2) + X_0^2 + Y_1 Y_2 - Y_0 (Y_1 + Y_2) + Y_0^2$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} x_0x+y_0y=2 & O: & x^2+y^2=2 & & \\ \square\square\square & & \square\square & & \square\square\square\square\square\square \end{array}$$

$$(x_0^2 + y_0^2) y^2 - 4y_0 y + 4 - 2x_0^2 = 0 \quad (x_0^2 + y_0^2) x^2 - 4x_0 x + 4 - 2y_0^2 = 0$$

$$\square \square \quad J_1 + J_2 = \frac{4Y_0}{X_0^2 + Y_0^2}, J_1 J_2 = \frac{4 - 2X_0^2}{X_0^2 + Y_0^2} \quad \square \quad X_1 + X_2 = \frac{4X_0}{X_0^2 + Y_0^2}, X_1 X_2 = \frac{4 - 2Y_0^2}{X_0^2 + Y_0^2} \quad \square$$

$$PA \cdot PB = \frac{4 - 2J_0^2}{x_0^2 + J_0^2} - \frac{4x_0^2}{x_0^2 + J_0^2} + x_0^2 + \frac{4 - 2x_0^2}{x_0^2 + J_0^2} - \frac{4J_0^2}{x_0^2 + J_0^2} + J_0^2 = \frac{8}{x_0^2 + J_0^2} + x_0^2 + J_0^2 - 6$$

$$x_0^2 + y_0^2 = x_0^2 + (4 - x_0)^2 = 2x_0^2 - 8x_0 + 16 = 2(x_0 - 2)^2 + 8 \geq 8 > 2\sqrt{2}$$

29 2021. F $C: \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{2} = 1$ $l: y = kx (k \neq 0)$ C A B $AE \perp x$

E BE C P

A $\frac{1}{|AF|} + \frac{4}{|BF|}$

B $\triangle ABE$ $\sqrt{2}$

C BE $\frac{1}{2}k$

D $\angle PAB$

BC

A $|AF| + |BF| = 4$ $\frac{9}{4}$ A B

k C $A(x_0, y_0)$ $B(-x_0, -y_0)$ $E(x_0, 0)$ BE k

D A B P $k_{PA} \cdot k_{PB} = -\frac{b}{a} = -\frac{1}{2}$ C $k_{PB} = k_{BE} = \frac{1}{2}k$ $k_{PA} \cdot k_{AB} = -1$

$\angle PAB = 90^\circ$ D.

A C F AF BF

$AFBF$

$\therefore |AF| + |BF| = |AF| + |AF| = 2a = 4$

$\therefore \frac{1}{|AF|} + \frac{4}{|BF|} = \frac{1}{4}(|AF| + |BF|) \left(\frac{1}{|AF|} + \frac{4}{|BF|} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left(5 + \frac{|BF|}{|AF|} + \frac{4|AF|}{|BF|} \right) \geq \frac{9}{4}$

$|BF| = 2|AF|$ A

B $\begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{2} = 1 \\ y = kx \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pm 2}{\sqrt{1+2k^2}}$

$\therefore |y_A - y_B| = \frac{4|k|}{\sqrt{1+2k^2}}$

$$\therefore \triangle ABE \square\square\square$$

□□□□ $\frac{N-1}{2}$ □□□□□□B □□□

□□ C □□ $A(x_0, y_0)$ □□ $B(-x_0, -y_0)$ □ $E(x_0, 0)$ □

$$\boxed{\text{BE}} \quad X_0 + X_0 \quad 2 \quad X_0 \quad 2 \quad \boxed{\text{C}}$$

$$k_{PA} \cdot k_{PB} = \overline{m^+ x_0} \cdot \overline{m^+ x_0} - \overline{m^2 x_0^2}$$

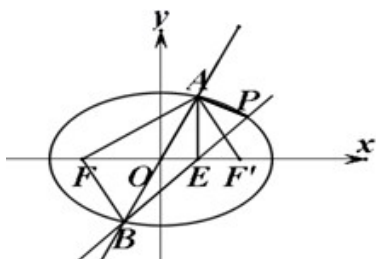
$$P_A C \therefore \frac{m^2}{4} + \frac{n^2}{2} = 1 \textcircled{1} \quad \frac{x_0^2}{4} + \frac{y_0^2}{2} = 1 \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow \overline{m^2 - x_0^2} = -\frac{1}{2} K_{PB} = K_{BE} = -\frac{1}{2} K$$

$$\square k_{PA} \cdot \frac{1}{2} k = -\frac{1}{2} \square \square k_{PA} = -\frac{1}{k} \square$$

$\therefore \angle PAB = 90^\circ$ **□D□□.**

□□□BC.



□□□□

Page 10

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 (a > b > 0) \quad \boxed{AB} \quad \boxed{P} \quad \boxed{A} \quad \boxed{B} \quad k_{PA}, k_{PB} = -\frac{b^2}{a^2}$$

30002021 · $\ln x_1 - x_1 - y_1 + 2 = 0$ $x_2 + 2y_2 - 2\ln 2 - 6 = 0$ $M = (x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2$

$$\mathbf{A} \approx M \frac{16}{5}$$

$$\mathbf{B} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} M \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} x_2 = \frac{14}{5}$$

$$\mathbf{C}_M \approx \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\mathbf{D}_{M}x_2 = \frac{12}{5}$$

□□□□AB

1111

$$M=(x-x_1)^2+(y-y_1)^2 \quad y=\ln x-x+2 \quad x+2y-6-2\ln 2=0$$

[illegible]

1111

$$\ln x_1 - x_2 - y_1 + 2 = 0 \quad x_2 + 2y_2 - 2\ln 2 - 6 = 0$$

$$M = (x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2$$

$$\square\square\square\square\square \quad y=\ln x- \quad x+2 \quad \square\square\square\square\square\square\square \quad x+2y-6-2\ln 2=0 \quad \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$y = \ln x - x + 2 \quad y' = \frac{1}{x} - 1$$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 - 2\ln 2 - 6 = 0 \quad - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{1}{x} - 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{at } x=2 \quad (2, \ln 2)$$

$$d = \frac{|2 + 2\ln 2 - 6 - 2\ln 2|}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

$$y = \ln x - x + 2 \quad x + 2y - 6 - 2\ln 2 = 0 \quad d = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

$$M = (X_1 - X_2)^2 + (Y_1 - Y_2)^2 \quad d^2 = \frac{16}{5}$$

$$(2, \ln 2) \quad x + 2y - 6 - 2\ln 2 = 0 \quad y - \ln 2 = 2(x - 2)$$

$$2x - y - 4 + \ln 2 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x - y - 4 + \ln 2 = 0 \\ x + 2y - 6 - 2\ln 2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \frac{14}{5}$$

$$M_{\text{max}} x_2 = \frac{14}{5}.$$

AB

31 2021. 600 600 6 100

$$f(x) \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 上连续, 则 } \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = f'(c) \text{ 其中 } c \in (a, b)$$

$$f(x) \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 上连续, 则 } \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = f'(c) \text{ 其中 } c \in (a, b)$$

$$C \text{ 在 } (1, 3) \text{ 上, } x_1 > x_2 \text{ 时, } f(x_1) - f(x_2) < k(x_1 - x_2) \text{ 成立}$$

$$f(x) = 2x^2 - k \ln x \text{ 在 } (1, 3) \text{ 上, } k \text{ 的取值范围是}$$

A 8

B 9

C 10

D 11

BCD

$$k \geq f'(x) \text{ 在 } (1, 3) \text{ 上恒成立, 求 } k \text{ 的取值范围}$$

$$f(x_1) - f(x_2) < k(x_1 - x_2) \text{ 在 } (1, 3) \text{ 上恒成立, 求 } k \text{ 的取值范围}$$

$$f'(x) = 4x - \frac{k}{x} \leq 4x - \frac{k}{x+1} \leq 4(x+1) + \frac{4}{x+1} - 8 \leq k \text{ ①}$$

$$x \in (1, 3) \Rightarrow x+1 \in (2, 4) \Rightarrow t = x+1 \in (2, 4) \Rightarrow 4t + \frac{4}{t} - 8 \leq k$$

$$g(t) = 4t + \frac{4}{t} - 8, t \in (2, 4) \Rightarrow g'(t) = 4 \left(1 - \frac{1}{t^2} \right) = \frac{4(t+1)(t-1)}{t^2} > 0 \Rightarrow g(t) \text{ 在 } (2, 4) \text{ 上单调递增}$$

$$k \geq 9$$

$$\square\square\square\square f(t) > 50 + 20\sqrt{3} \square \therefore -40\cos\frac{2\tau}{3} t > 20\sqrt{3} \square \therefore \cos\frac{2\tau}{3} t < -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \square$$

$$\square\square 2k\tau + \frac{5\tau}{6} < \frac{2\tau}{3} t < 2k\tau + \frac{7\tau}{6} \square k \in \mathbf{N} \square\square 3k + \frac{5}{4} < t < 3k + \frac{7}{4} \square k \in \mathbf{N} \square$$

$$\square \left(3k + \frac{7}{4} \right) - \left(3k + \frac{5}{4} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \square \therefore \square\square\square\square\square\square 0.5\text{min} \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square.$$

$$\square 10 \square\square\square 5\text{min} \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square.$$

$$\mathbf{33} \square\square \mathbf{2021} \cdot \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square \square \triangle ABC \square\square\square\square a \square b \square c \square\square\square\square \angle A \square \sphericalangle B \square \angle C \square\square\square. \square \mathbf{1} \square\square a=4 \square b=6 \square\square$$

$$OC \cdot AB = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}. \square \mathbf{2} \square\square \frac{OA \cdot BC}{3} + \frac{OB \cdot CA}{2} + \overset{\vec{OA}}{OC} \cdot \overset{\vec{AB}}{AB} = 0 \square\square \cos B \square\square\square\square\square \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

$$\square\square\square\square \mathbf{10} \quad \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square\square AO \cdot AB = \frac{1}{2} |AB|^2 \square AO \cdot AC = \frac{1}{2} |AC|^2 \square\square BC \cdot AO = \frac{1}{2} (|AC|^2 - |AB|^2) \square$$

$$BC \cdot OA = \frac{1}{2} (c^2 - b^2) \square OB \cdot CA = \frac{1}{2} (a^2 - c^2) \square\square\square OC \cdot AB \square\square \frac{OA \cdot BC}{3} + \frac{OB \cdot CA}{2} + \overset{\vec{OA}}{OC} \cdot \overset{\vec{AB}}{AB} = 0 \square$$

$$2OA \cdot BC + 3OB \cdot CA + 6OC \cdot AB = 0 \square$$

$$b^2 = \frac{3}{4} a^2 + \frac{1}{4} c^2 \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square.$$

$$\square\square\square\square$$

$$AO \cdot AB = |AO| \cdot |AB| \cos \angle BAO = |AB| \times \frac{1}{2} |AB| = \frac{1}{2} |AB|^2 \square$$

$$AO \cdot AC = |AO| \cdot |AC| \cos \angle CAO = |AC| \times \frac{1}{2} |AC| = \frac{1}{2} |AC|^2 \square$$

$$\square\square BC \cdot AO = (|AC|^2 - |AB|^2) \cdot AO = \frac{1}{2} (|AC|^2 - |AB|^2) \square$$

$$BC \cdot OA = \frac{1}{2} (|AB|^2 - |AC|^2) = \frac{1}{2} (c^2 - b^2) \square$$

$$y=2a\ln x \quad y'=\frac{2a}{x} \quad y=2x+b \quad y=2a\ln x \quad (m, n) \quad \frac{2a}{m}=2$$

$$\therefore m=a \quad 2m+b=2a \ln n \quad \therefore b=2a \ln a-2a \quad a>0 \quad b=2(\ln a+1)-2=2 \ln a$$

$$a>1 \quad b>0 \quad b \quad 0<a<1 \quad b<0 \quad b$$

$$\therefore a=1 \quad b=2 \ln 1-2=-2.$$

$$-2$$

$$0$$

$$(x_0, y_0)$$

$$0$$

$$35 \text{ 年 } 2021 \cdot \log_a x \quad a>0 \quad a \neq 1 \quad a$$

$$\left(e^{\frac{1}{e}}, +\infty \right)$$

$$0$$

$$0<a<1 \quad a>1 \quad \ln a > \frac{\ln x}{x} \quad f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x^2} \quad a$$

$$0$$

$$0<a<1 \quad y=x^2 \quad y=\log_a x$$

$$x^2 > \log_a x$$

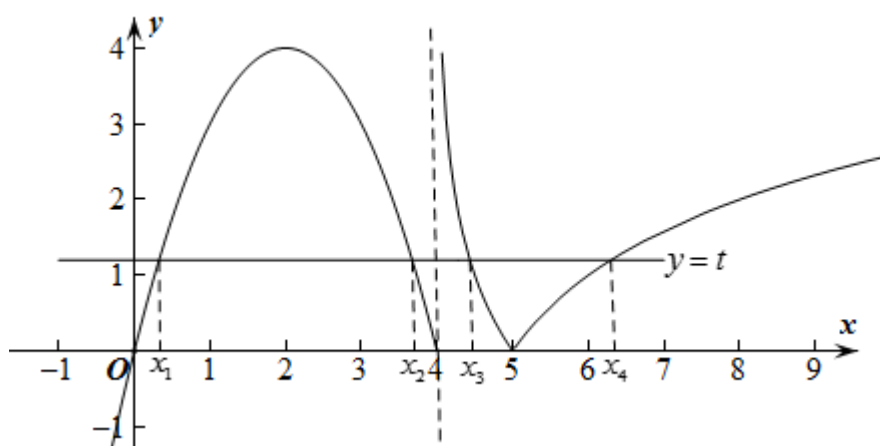
$$a>1 \quad \ln a > 0 \quad x^2 > \log_a x \quad x^2 > \frac{\ln x}{\ln a}$$

$$\ln a > \frac{\ln x}{x^2} \quad f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x^2} \quad f'(x) = \frac{1-2\ln x}{x^3}$$

$$0 < x < \sqrt{e} \quad f'(x) > 0 \quad f(x) \quad x > \sqrt{e} \quad f'(x) < 0 \quad f(x)$$

$$f(x)_{\max} = f(\sqrt{e}) = \frac{\ln \sqrt{e}}{e} = \frac{1}{2e} \quad \ln a > \frac{1}{2e} \quad a > e^{\frac{1}{2e}}$$

$$\left(e^{\frac{1}{e}}, +\infty \right).$$



$$\square \quad x \leq 4 \quad \square \quad f(x) = -x^2 + 4x \quad \square \square \square \quad x = 2 \quad \square \square \quad x_1 + x_2 = 4 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \quad x \quad \square \square \quad f(x) = t \quad \square \square \square \square \quad x_1 \quad x_2 \quad x_3 \quad x_4 \quad (x_1 < x_2 < x_3 < x_4) \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad 0 < t < f(2) = 4 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad t = |\log_2(x - 4)| = f(2) = 4 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad x = \frac{65}{16} \quad \square \quad x = 20 \quad \square \square \quad 5 < x_1 < 20 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \quad \log_2(x_1 - 4) = -\log_2(x_3 - 4) \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \quad \log_2(x_3 - 4) + \log_2(x_1 - 4) = 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \quad (x_3 - 4)(x_1 - 4) = 1 \quad \square \square \quad x_3 = \frac{1}{x_1 - 4} + 4 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \quad x_3 + \frac{1}{4}x_1 = \frac{1}{x_1 - 4} + 4 + \frac{1}{4}x_1 = \frac{1}{x_1 - 4} + \frac{1}{4}(x_1 - 4) + 5 \quad \square \square \quad x_1 - 4 \in (1, 16) \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \quad x_3 + \frac{1}{4}x_1 \geq 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{x_1 - 4} \times \frac{1}{4}(x_1 - 4)} = 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} + 5 = 6 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \quad \frac{1}{4}(x_1 - 4) = \frac{1}{x_1 - 4} \quad \square$$

$x_1 = 6$

$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \frac{1}{4}x_4 = 10$

$= 10$

37. $f(x)$ _____.

① $f(x) = f\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ② $1 + f(2x) = 2f^2(x)$ ③ $f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \neq -1$

$f(x) = \cos 8x$

$1 + f(2x) = 2f^2(x)$ $f(2x) = 2f^2(x) - 1$ $f(x) = f\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

$f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \neq -1$

$1 + f(2x) = 2f^2(x)$ $f(2x) = 2f^2(x) - 1$

$\cos 2x = 2\cos^2 x - 1$ $f(x) = \cos \omega x$

$f(x) = f\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ $\frac{\pi}{2} = k \cdot \frac{2\pi}{|\omega|} (k \in \mathbb{N}^*)$ $|\omega| = 4k (k \in \mathbb{N}^*)$

$f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \neq -1$ $f(x) = \cos(4kx)$ $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ $|k| > 1$

$k = 2$ $f(x) = \cos 8x$

$f(x) = \cos 8x$

38 2021. $f(x) = \begin{cases} \cos x - \frac{5\pi}{3}, & x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{x+1}, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$ $y = f(x) - k$ k

_____.

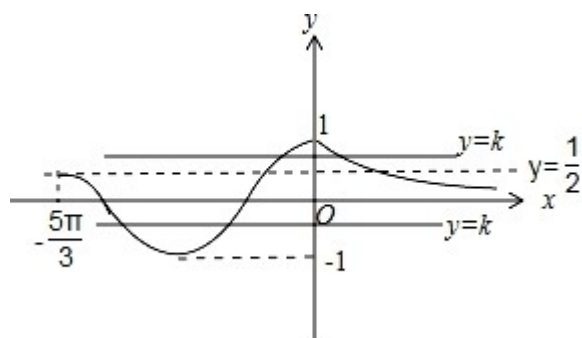
$(-1, 0] \cup \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$

$y = k$ $y = f(x)$ $f(x)$

$y = f(x) - k$

$y = k$ $y = f(x)$

$f(x) = \begin{cases} \cos x - \frac{5\pi}{3}, & x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{x+1}, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$



$y = f(x) - k$ k $(-1, 0] \cup \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$.

$(-1, 0] \cup \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$.

39 2021. $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 - 3x, & x \leq a \\ -2x, & x > a \end{cases}$

① $a = 0$ $f(x)$ _____

② $f(x)$ 的图像关于 a 对称_____.

$(-\infty, -1)$

答案2

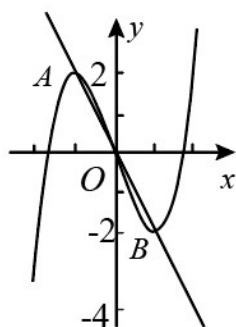
答案

已知 $g(x) = x^3 - 3x$ 的图像关于 $y = -2x$ 对称, 且 $A(-1, 2), C(0, 0), B(1, -2)$ 是 $g(x) = 3x^2 - 3$ 的图像上的点, 则 A, B, C 三点共线.

答案 $g(x)$ 的图像关于 $y = -2x$ 对称

① 若 $a = 0$, 则 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 - 3x, & x \leq 0 \\ -2x, & x > 0 \end{cases}$ 的图像关于 $y = -2x$ 对称, 且 $f(-1) = 2$.

② 若 $a \geq -1$, 则 $f(x)$ 的图像关于 $y = -2x$ 对称, 且 $f(-1) = 2$. 若 $a < -1$, 则 $a^3 - 3a < -2a$, 且 $f(x)$ 的图像关于 $y = -2x$ 对称, 且 $f(-1) = 2$.



答案: 图像关于 $y = -2x$ 对称

答案1. 图像关于 $y = -2x$ 对称, 且 $f(-1) = 2$.

答案2. 图像关于 $y = -2x$ 对称, 且 $f(-1) = 2$.

答案: 图像关于 $y = -2x$ 对称, 且 $f(-1) = 2$.

答案

40. 2021. 已知 $f(x) = |\sin x| + \sqrt{3} \left| \sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right|$, 则

① $f(x)$ 在 $\left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi \right]$ 上的最大值为 1.

② $f(x)$ 的图像关于 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 对称.

③ 当 $x = \frac{k\pi}{2} (k \in \mathbb{Z})$ 时 $f(x)$ 有极值

④ 当 $y = \frac{2}{\pi}x$ 时 $f(x)$ 有极值 2 个

则所有满足条件的 k 的个数为 _____.

答案 ①③④

解析

由题意知 $f(0) = 1, f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$ 故 $k = 0$ 时 $f(x)$ 有极值 ③.

当

① 当 $x \in \left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right]$ 时 $f(x) = |\sin x| + \sqrt{3} \left| \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right| = |\sin x| + \sqrt{3} |\cos x| = \sin x - \sqrt{3} \cos x = 2 \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$

当 $\frac{\pi}{6} \leq x - \frac{\pi}{3} \leq \frac{2\pi}{3}$ 时 $x - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{6}$ 时 $f(x)$ 有极值 $f(x)_{\min} = 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = 1$ ①

② 当 $f(x) = |\sin x| + \sqrt{3} |\cos x|, f(0) = \sqrt{3}, f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1, f(0) \neq f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

当 $f(x)$ 有极值 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 时

③ 当 $k = 0$ 时 $f(k\pi - x) = |\sin(k\pi - x)| + \sqrt{3} |\cos(k\pi - x)| = |\sin x| + \sqrt{3} |\cos x| = f(x)$

当 $k = 1$ 时 $f(k\pi - x) = |\sin(k\pi - x)| + \sqrt{3} |\cos(k\pi - x)| = |-\sin x| + \sqrt{3} |\cos x| = |\sin x| + \sqrt{3} |\cos x| = f(x)$

当 $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ 时 $f(k\pi - x) = f(x)$

当 $x = \frac{k\pi}{2} (k \in \mathbb{Z})$ 时 $f(x)$ 有极值 ③

④ 当 $x = \pi$ 时 $f(x + \pi) = |\sin(x + \pi)| + \sqrt{3} |\cos(x + \pi)| = |-\sin x| + \sqrt{3} |-\cos x| = |\sin x| + \sqrt{3} |\cos x|$

当 $x = \pi$ 时

当 $0 \leq x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时 $f(x) = \sin x - \sqrt{3} \cos x = 2 \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \leq 2$

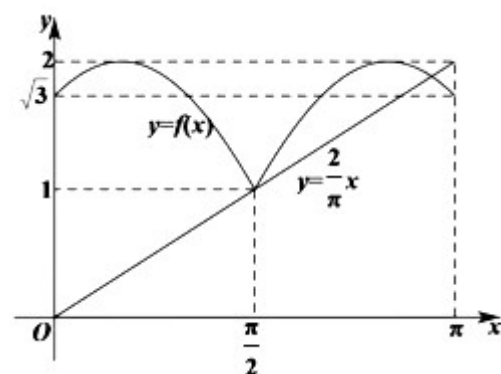
$$\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \pi \quad f(x) = \sin x - \sqrt{3} \cos x = 2 \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \leq 2.$$

$$f(x) \leq 2.$$

$$x < 0 \quad \frac{2}{\pi}x < 0 \quad f(x) = |\sin x| + \sqrt{3}|\cos x| \geq 0 \quad y = \frac{2}{\pi}x \quad f(x) \quad (-\infty, 0) \quad$$

$$x > \pi \quad \frac{2}{\pi}x > 2 \quad f(x) \leq 2 \quad y = \frac{2}{\pi}x \quad f(x) \quad (\pi, +\infty) \quad y = \frac{2}{\pi}x \quad f(x) \quad [0, \pi] \quad$$

图 1-1-1



$$y = \frac{2}{\pi}x \quad f(x) \quad 2 \quad$$

①③④.

41. 2021. 已知点 $P(-1, 1)$ 在圆 $C: y^2 = 2px$ 上，点 A, B 在圆 C 上，点 F 在

$$|IA|^2 + |IB|^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

25

图 1-1-1

$$A(x_1, y_1) \quad C: y^2 = 2px \quad A \quad K \quad k = \frac{p}{y_1} \quad A(x_1, y_1) \quad$$

$$y_1 = p(x_1 + x_2) \quad B(x_2, y_2) \quad y_2 = p(x_1 + x_2) \quad P(-1, 1) \quad AB \quad$$

$$y = p(x - 1) \quad AB \quad F(1, 0) \quad y^2 = 4x \quad AB \quad y = 2(x - 1) \quad$$

图 1-1-1

$$\text{Find } A(x_1, y_1) \text{ and } C: y^2 = 2px \text{ such that } A \text{ is the vertex of the parabola } C.$$

$$\text{Find } A(x_1, y_1) \text{ such that } y_1 - y_2 = k(x_1 - x_2)$$

$$\text{Find } C: y^2 = 2px \text{ such that } \begin{cases} y_1 - y_2 = k(x_1 - x_2) \\ y^2 = 2px \end{cases} \Rightarrow y^2 - \frac{2p}{k}y + \frac{2py_1}{k} - 2px_1 = 0$$

$$\Delta = \left(-\frac{2p}{k} \right)^2 - 4 \left(\frac{2py_1}{k} - 2px_1 \right) = 0 \Rightarrow 4p^2 - 8kpy_1 + 4k^2y_1^2 = 0$$

$$(2p - 2ky_1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow k = \frac{p}{y_1}$$

$$\text{Find } A(x_1, y_1) \text{ such that } y_1 - y_2 = \frac{p}{y_1}(x_1 - x_2) \text{ and } y_1 = p(x_1 + x_2)$$

$$\text{Find } B(x_2, y_2) \text{ such that } C: y^2 = 2px \text{ and } B \text{ is the vertex of the parabola } y_2^2 = p(x_1 + x_2)$$

$$\text{Find } T(-1, 1) \text{ such that } y_2 = p(x_1 + x_2) \text{ and } y_1 = p(x_1 + x_2)$$

$$y_2 = p(-1 + x_2) \text{ and } y_1 = p(-1 + x_1)$$

$$\text{Find } AB \text{ such that } y = p(x - 1)$$

$$\text{Find } AB \text{ such that } C \text{ and } F$$

$$\text{Find } y=0 \text{ and } x=1 \text{ such that } F(1, 0)$$

$$\text{Find } y^2 = 4x \text{ such that } AB \text{ and } y = 2(x - 1)$$

$$\begin{cases} y^2 = 4x \\ y = 2(x - 1) \end{cases} \Rightarrow x^2 - 3x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow y^2 - 2y - 4 = 0$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = 3, x_1x_2 = 1, y_1 + y_2 = 2, y_1y_2 = -4$$

$$|TA|^2 + |TB|^2 = (x_1 + 1)^2 + (y_1 - 1)^2 + (x_2 + 1)^2 + (y_2 - 1)^2$$

$$= x_1^2 + x_2^2 + 2(x_1 + x_2) + y_1^2 + y_2^2 - 2(y_1 + y_2) + 4$$

$$=(x_1+x_2)^2-2x_1x_2+2(x_1+x_2)+(y_1+y_2)^2-2y_1y_2-2(y_1+y_2)+4$$

$$=9-2+2\times 3+4-2\times(-4)-2\times 2+4=25$$

□□□□25

42□□2021•□□□□□□□□□□ $f(x)$ □□□□ R □□□□ $y=f(x-2)$ □□□□□□□□ $x=2$ □□□□ $x<0$ □□ $f(x)+xf'(x)<0$ □

□ $f(-3)=0$ □□□□□□ $xf'(x)>0$ □□□□_____.

□□□□ $(-\infty,-3)\cup(0,3)$

□□□□

□□□□ $F(x)=xf'(x)$ □□□□□□□□ $(-\infty,0)$ □□□□□□□□□□ $f'(x)$ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□.

□□□□

□ $y=f(x-2)$ □□□□□□□□ $x=2$ □□□□□□□□□□ 2 □□□□

$\therefore y=f(x)$ □□□□□□□□ $x=0$ □□□

$\therefore y=f(x)$ □□□□□□

□ $F(x)=xf'(x)$ □□□ $F(x)$ □□□□□□

□ $x<0$ □□ $f(x)+xf'(x)<0$ □□□

□□ $F(x)=f(x)+xf'(x)<0$ □□□

□□□ $F(x)$ □□ $(-\infty,0)$ □□□□□□□□□□ $(0,+\infty)$ □□□□□□□□

□ $f(-3)=0$ □□□□ $ff(-3)=(-3)=0$ □□□

□ $x<0$ □□ $F(x)=xf'(x)>0$ □□□□ $x<-3$ □□□

□ $x>0$ □□ $F(x)=xf'(x)>0$ □□□□ $0<x<3$ □□□

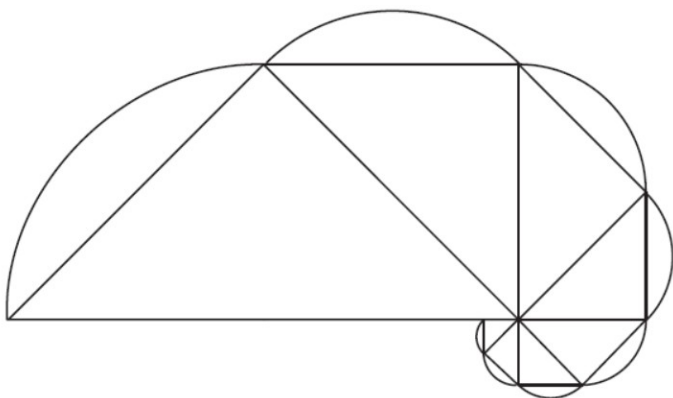
$$xf'(x) > 0 \quad (-\infty, -3) \cup (0, 3)$$

$(-\infty, -3) \cup (0, 3)$

43 2021. “

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ $\frac{1}{1.414}$

00000000000 **90°** 00000000000 $\sqrt{2}$ 0000000000 $\sqrt{2}$ 0000 $\sqrt{2}$ 0000.00 $\sqrt{2}$ 0000 a_n 00 ***n*** 0000 S_n 0000

$$S_{n+2} = 2S_n + 2(1 + \sqrt{2}) \cdot b_n = \log_{\sqrt{2}} a_n \sum_{j=1}^6 \frac{1}{4b_j^2 - 1} \cdot 10^{i-5} \cdot \log 2 \approx 0.3010$$
$$\lg 3 \approx 0.4771 \quad \square$$


□□□□5

44

$$\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \prod_{j=1}^6 \frac{1}{4j^2 - 1}.$$

0000

$$\boxed{n=1} \quad \boxed{\boxed{S_3 = 2S_1 + 2(1 + \sqrt{2})}} \quad \boxed{\quad}$$
$$a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = 2a_1 + 2(1 + \sqrt{2})$$

□□□□

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□□□□

$$\square \quad f(x) \cdot f(x+2) = 4 \quad \square \quad f(x-2) \cdot f(x) = 4 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad f(x+2) = f(x-2) \quad \square \quad T=4 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad x=0 \quad \square \quad f(0)=2 \quad \square \quad 1+k=2 \quad \square \quad k=1 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad -1 \leq x \leq 0 \quad \square \quad f(x) = 2^{-x} + 1 \quad \square$$

$$f(-1) = 3, \quad \square \quad f(1) = \frac{4}{3} \quad \square \quad T \neq 2 \quad \square \textcircled{1} \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad -1 \leq x \leq 0 \quad \square \quad f(x) = 2^{-x} + 1 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) \geq 2 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad 0 < x \leq 1 \quad \square \quad -1 \leq -x < 0 \quad \square \quad f(-x) = 2^x + 1 \quad \square$$

$$f(x) = \frac{4}{f(-x)} = \frac{4}{2^x + 1} \quad \square \square \square \square \square \quad \frac{4}{3} \leq f(x) < 2 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad f(x) \in [-1, 1] \quad \square \square \square \square \textcircled{2} \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad x \in [1, 3] \quad \square \quad x-2 \in [-1, 1] \quad \square \quad -x+2 \in [-1, 1] \quad \square \quad f(x-2) \cdot f(-x+2) = 4 \quad \square$$

$$f(x) \cdot f(-x) = \frac{4}{f(x-2)} \cdot \frac{4}{f(-x+2)} = 4 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \in [-1, 3] \quad \square \quad f(x) \cdot f(-x) = 4 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad f(x) \cdot f(x+2) = 4 \quad \square \quad f(-x) = f(x+2) \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad x=1 \quad \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \quad R \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad x=1 \quad \square \square \square \textcircled{3} \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \quad y = f(x) - 1 \quad \square \quad g(x) = \log_a(x+1) \quad (a < 8, a \neq 1) \quad \square \square \square \square \quad 3 \quad \square \square \square \square \square$$

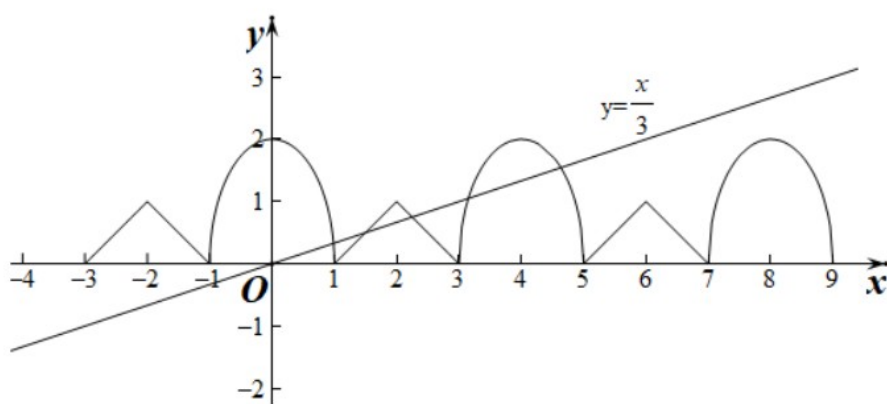
④ $3f(x) = x$ 5

①②④

$f(x)$

$f(x)$ ①④ ③

4 $x \in (3, 5]$ $f(x) = f(x-4) = 2\sqrt{1-(x-4)^2} = 2\sqrt{-x^2+8x-15}$ ②



①②④.

46 2021

① $1 \leq x \leq 3, 1 \leq y \leq 5, 2x \leq y$ [1, 9]

② $a < b, a^2 < b^2$

③ $a = \log_{\frac{1}{5}} 3, b = \log_{\frac{1}{3}} 5, c = \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{0.5}$ $a > b > c$

④ $2x-1 > m(x^2-1), |m| \leq 2$ m x

_____.()

①④

①② ③ ④

① $\because -1 \leq x+y \leq 3, 1 \leq x-y \leq 5 \therefore -\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{1}{2}(x+y) \leq \frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{3}{2} \leq \frac{3}{2}(x-y) \leq \frac{15}{2}$

\therefore $1 \leq 2x-y \leq 9$ ①

② $a \geq 5, b \geq 3, a^2 > b^2$ ②

③ $c \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{0.5} > 0, a^{\log_{\frac{1}{5}} 3} > 0, \log_5 3 < 0, b^{\log_{\frac{1}{3}} 5} > 0, \log_3 5 < 0, \log_5 3 < \log_3 5, c > a > b$ ③

④ $f(m) = m(x^2 - 1)(2x - 1)$

$f(m) = m(x^2 - 1)(2x - 1) < 0, |m| \leq 2, m$ $\begin{cases} 2(x^2 - 1) - (2x - 1) < 0 \\ -2(x^2 - 1) - (2x - 1) < 0 \end{cases}$ $\frac{\sqrt{7} - 1}{2} < x <$

$\frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{2}$ ④

①④

1

2

0 1

3 m m

47 2021 $f(x)$ D $x \in D, y \in D, \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{2} = C (C)$

$f(x) \in D$ “ ” C “ ” 2 _____ (). ①

$y = e^x(x+1)$ ② $y = x^3 - 1$ ③ $y = \log_2 x$ ④ $y = \sin x$

②③

① $y = e^x(x+1) \Rightarrow y' = e^x(x+2)$ $x > -2$ $y' > 0$

$x < -2$ $y' < 0$ $x = -2$ $y = -e^2$

$y = e^x(x+1)$ “ \square ” \square $\forall x \in R$ \square $y \in R$ \square $\frac{f(x) - f(y)}{2} = 2$ \square $f(x) = f(y) + 4$ \square $\forall x \in R$ \square

$f(x) \geq -e^2$ \square $f(y) + 4 \geq -e^2 + 4$ \square $\forall x \in R$ \square $y \in R$ \square $\frac{f(x) - f(y)}{2} = 2$ \square

② $y = x^3 - 1$ \square $x \in R$ \square $y \in R$ \square $\frac{f(x) - f(y)}{2} = 2$ \square

③ $y = \log_2 x$ \square $x \in R$ \square $y \in R$ \square $\frac{f(x) - f(y)}{2} = 2$ \square

④ $y = \sin x$ “ \square ” \square $\forall x \in R$ \square $y \in R$ \square $\frac{f(x) - f(y)}{2} = 2$ \square $f(x) = f(y) + 4$ \square

$\forall x \in R$ \square $-1 \leq f(x) \leq 1$ \square $3 \leq f(y) + 4 \leq 5$ \square $f(x) = f(y) + 4$ \square

\square ②③

\square

\square .

48 **2021** \square $AM \square BN$ \square $O_1 \square (x+1)^2 + y^2 = 1$ \square $O_2 \square (x-2)^2 + y^2 = 4$ \square $\vec{AB} \vec{MN}$ \square

\square _____ \square

$[0, 8]$ \square \square

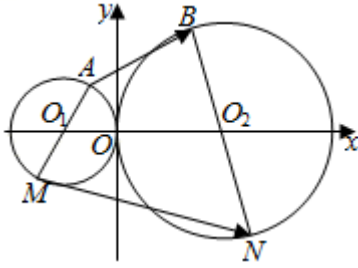
\square

$\vec{AB} = \vec{AQ} + \vec{QO_2} + \vec{O_2B}$ \square $\vec{MN} = \vec{MQ} + \vec{QO_2} + \vec{O_2N}$ \square $\vec{AB} \vec{MN}$ \square $\vec{AB} \vec{MN} = 9$ \square $|\vec{AQ} + \vec{O_2B}|$ \square

$|\vec{AQ} + \vec{O_2B}| \in [1, 3]$ \square \square

\square

\square



$$\begin{aligned} \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{MN} &= (\vec{AO_1} + \vec{O_1O_2} + \vec{O_2B}) \cdot (\vec{MO_1} + \vec{O_1O_2} + \vec{O_2N}) \\ &= [\vec{O_1O_2} + (\vec{AO_1} + \vec{O_2B})] \cdot [\vec{O_1O_2} - (\vec{AO_1} + \vec{O_2B})] \\ &= \vec{O_1O_2}^2 - (\vec{AO_1} + \vec{O_2B})^2 = 9 - (\vec{AO_1} + \vec{O_2B})^2 \end{aligned}$$

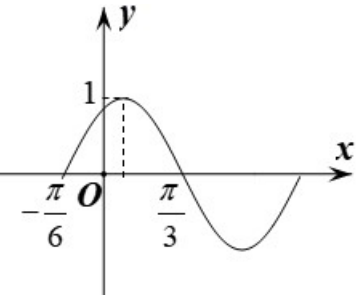
$$|\vec{AO_1} + \vec{O_2B}| \in [2 - 1, 2 + 1] = [1, 3]$$

$$\therefore \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{MN} \in [0, 8]$$

$$[0, 8]$$

49 2021. $f(x) = A \sin(\omega x + \varphi) \left(A > 0, \omega > 0, |\varphi| < \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$

$$y = f\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + \sin x + \cos x$$



$$\sqrt{2} + 1$$

$$\sqrt{2}$$

$$y = f\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + \sin x + \cos x \quad t = \sin x + \cos x \in [-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}]$$

$$\sin 2x = t^2 - 1 \quad t \quad$$

$$A = f(x)_{\max} = 1$$

$$T = 2 \times \left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \pi \quad \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{2\pi}{\pi} = 2$$

$$f(x) = \sin(2x + \varphi) \quad f\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \sin\left[2 \times \left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) + \varphi\right] = \sin\left(\varphi - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 0$$

$$\varphi - \frac{\pi}{3} = 2k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}) \quad \varphi = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$|\varphi| < \frac{\pi}{2} \quad k = 0 \quad \varphi = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$f(x) = \sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$f\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + \sin x + \cos x = \sin\left[2\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + \frac{\pi}{3}\right] + \sin x + \cos x$$

$$= \sin 2x + \sin x + \cos x$$

$$t = \sin x + \cos x = \sqrt{2} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \in [-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}]$$

$$t^2 = 1 + \sin 2x \quad \sin 2x = t^2 - 1$$

$$y = t^2 + t - 1 = \left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{5}{4}$$

$$t \in [-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}] \quad t = \sqrt{2} \quad y = t^2 + t - 1 = \sqrt{2} + 1$$

$$y = f\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + \sin x + \cos x = \sqrt{2} + 1$$

$\sqrt{2}+1$.

50 **2021**· $\frac{1}{x} - ax - 2 > 0 \quad \forall x \in (0, +\infty)$ a

$(-\infty, -1)$

$a < \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2}{x}$

$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2}{x}$

$a < \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2}{x}$

$a < \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2}{x}$

$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2}{x} = \left(\frac{1}{x} - 1\right)^2 - 1 \geq -1 \quad (x > 0) \therefore a < -1$

$(-\infty, -1)$

51 **2021**· $C: y^2 = x$ A B AB $y=1$ $OA \cdot OB = 0$ O

$\triangle AOB$

$\sqrt{2}$

$x = my + t \quad (t \neq 0)$

$|AB|$

$\triangle AOB$

$x = my + t \quad (t \neq 0)$

$x = my + t \quad (t \neq 0)$

$\begin{cases} x = my + t \\ y^2 = x \end{cases}$

$A(x_1, y_1), B(x_2, y_2)$ $x_1 + y_2 = m, x_1 y_2 = -t$ $\Delta = m^2 + 4t > 0$

AB $y=1$ $x_1 + y_2 = 2$ $m=2$

$$\square\square OA\cdot OB=0 \square$$

$$\square\square x_1x_2+y_1y_2=(mx_1+t)(my_2+t)=y_1y_2+m^2x_1x_2+m(x_1+y_2)+t^2$$

$$=y_1y_2+4x_1x_2+2t\times 2+t^2=t^2-t=0 \square\square\square t=1 \square t=0 \textcolor{red}{(\square)}\square$$

$$\square\square x_1+y_2=2, x_1y_2=-1 \square\square\square l \square\square\square\square x=2y+1 \square$$

$$\square\square |AB|=\sqrt{1+2^2}\sqrt{(x_1+y_2)^2-4x_1x_2}=2\sqrt{10} \square$$

$$\square\square O\square\square\square l\square\square\square\square d=\frac{|0-0-1|}{\sqrt{5}}=\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \square$$

$$\square\square \triangle AOB\square\square\square\square \frac{1}{2}\times |AB|\times d=\frac{1}{2}\times 2\sqrt{10}\times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}=\sqrt{2} .$$

$$\square\square\square\square\square \sqrt{2} .$$

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